WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1822. [NO. 132.

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TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂ Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Sessions, A. D. 1822.....Original Attachment levied on household furniture.—Wm. M'Dowell *vs.* Hiram Gray. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Hiram Gray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *ordered* by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered against him exparte.

Witness, R. LOVE, *Clk. H. C. C.*

6wt33.—Pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY,

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee *vs.* John Martin, and others; original Bill. It apppearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and be heard ex parte

Test, A. L. ERWIN, *C. & M. E.*

pr. adv. $4. 3mt39

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Sept. Term, 1822. Isaac Goodwin, and Polly his wife, *vs.* Daniel Davis and George Davis, executors of Uriah Davis, deceased....Petition for distributive share, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Davis, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said George appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petition of the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the matters and things therein contained taken as confessed, and decreed accordingly.

Attest, RORT. HENY, *Clk.*

Pr. adv. $2. 6wt'32

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. William Zachary, *vs.* John Edwards and Stokes Edwards.....Original attachment—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test. D. EARNEST, *Clk.*

September 19, 1822.—t41p

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, *vs.* the heirs of George Keistler, deceased.....Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy. 3mt40

Test. JAMES HILL, *C. M. E.*

Price adv. $4.

Constables' Attachments

FOR sale at the office of the Carolinian; and, also, Constables' Capiases.

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Watch & Clock Repairing

and SILVER-SMITHING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost endeavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, constantly kept for sale. CURTIS WILKINSON.

Nov. 12, 1822. t33

N. B. Those who have accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them without delay. C. W.

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, *Nixon Curry* broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villanies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice. ALLEN GILL,

D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.

Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Money Lost.

THE mail carrier lost, somewhere on the road between Salisbury and Lincolnton, a parcel of money, all Salisbury Corporation bills, $14, which was wrapped up in a piece of white paper, with the sum marked on the outside. Whoever will give information of the money, at either Salisbury or Lincolnton, or at any place on the road, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN GRASTY.

Nov. 12, 1822. 28

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making *Cotton Saw Gins* on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms. SAMUEL FRALY,

ALEX'R. FRALY.

Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3mt'33

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give *one hundred* dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or $50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, $375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one $20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 13wt'39 LEROY HALL.

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 17th day of December next, that the stock of such delinquents will on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury. FREDERICK RANDLE, *Sec'ry.*

Oct. 29, 1822.——8wt32

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

NEW STORE.

WILSON & CONNER

ARE now receiving, at their New Store on the north-west corner of the market square in Cheraw, from Philadelphia, 120 packages of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, comprising a very complete and elegant assortment, which they will sell upon the most accommodating terms, either for cash or produce.

Woollen Goods.

Extra super black and blue cloths, super black, blue, brown, citron, drab and mixt do. middling and low priced do. extra super black and blue kerseymeres, super black, and blue and drab do. fancy, mixt and coronation do. super and common brown and blue twilled pelisse cloths, double and single milled drab cloths, mixt blue and drab cassinets, swansdown, Toilinett and Valencia vestings, super printed vest shapes, figured ratinett, red and yellow flannels, white shirting do. and swanskin, red and green baize and bocking, coatings, olive flushings and fearnoughts; 6-4 to 12-4 rose blankets, 3 and 4 point blankets, 8-4 London duffles, colored and black plain and figured bombazettes, black bombazeens, 7-4 and 8-4 cassimere shawls, elegant patterns; tartan, plaid and tartan plaid cloaks, caroline plaids, 8-4 drapery table cover, men and women's white and black worsted hose, men's ½ hose, lamb's wool; men's mixt lamb's wool hose.

Cotton Goods.

7-8 and 9-8 London prints, common and coarse calicoes, furniture do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambrics, 9-8 and 6-4 jaconet muslins, plain and figured mull and book muslin, hair, cord and satin striped muslins, super worked muslin dresses, plain bordered and spotted cravats, 12-4 marseilles quilts, cotton checks and tickings, white marseilles, Carlisle ginghams, Waltham shirtings, brown and black shirtings, steam loom do. American plaids and stripes, black and blue chambrays, 7-4 dark chintz shawls, cotton, flag and bandanna handkerchiefs, madras, romal and malabar do. printed ladies' pocket do. cotton suspenders and thread, Irish linens, brown Holland, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, nankeens.

Silk Goods.

Black sinchews and sarsnets, plaid sarsnets, black and white figured satin, black, brown, pink and white plain satin, green and white florence and levantines, fancy florentine vestings, merino do. black Nankin crapes, black and colored Canton crapes, 8-4 Nankin crapes, shawls and dresses, assorted colors; 7-4 black levantine shawls, Canton handkerchiefs, rich merino shawls, Zelea handkerchiefs, bird's eye and fancy silk do. striped silk for pelisses, white figured gauze, Berlin netts, 5-4 bobinet lace, thread lace, cotton and silk lace, assorted; black and white thule, insertion trimming, silk gimp, ladies' black and white silk hose, black and white silk gloves, men's buckskin and beaver gloves, men's lined buff do. ladies' plush cuff and lined gloves, ladies' lace colaretts, black, brown and drab silk velvets, bandanna and flag silk handkerchiefs, fancy silk cravats, Italian crape, tapes and edging, furniture fringe, sewing silk and twist, velveteen handkerchiefs, silk umbrellas, ladies' red and york tan gloves, very large shell combs, side and neck do. mock shell, back, side and neck combs, silk suspenders, ladies' very rich morocco gilt reticules, very rich wide ribbons in sets, plaid do. assorted; plain and figured satin and taffeta do. velvet ribbons, assorted; black and colored galloons, 1 case Leghorn and straw flats, from No. 29 to 50; straw bonnets, bands and trimmings.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Buckhorn tip and bone handled table knives and forks, buckhorn and ivory desert do. pen, pruner, sportsman's and pocket knives, Rodgers' best pen and pocket do. magnum bonum and common razors, assorted; Pomeroy's patent and common razor cases, shaving boxes and brushes, tailors' shears and thimbles, fine and common scissors, shoe knives and hammers, awl blades and shoe tacks, double and single roler gun locks, steelyards, 50 lb to 400 cwt. drawer knives, claw hammers, shovels and tongs, spades and shovels, screw augers and gimblets, polished steel and plain snuffers, patent coffee mills, commode knobs and mounting, shoe pincers and awl hafts, ivory and horn combs, coat and vest moulds, best gilt coat and vest buttons, pearl and common gilt vest do. pewter and pocket inkstands, pewter plates, basons and dishes, spectacles and steel cases, iron and Britannia table and tea spoons, hand, pannel and sash saws, caststeel, hand and pit saw files, knob locks and Norfolk latches, stock locks, bread baskets, slates and pencils, patent metal tea kettles, patent and German cutting knives, flat, half round and mill saw files, knitting pins, shoe blacking, pins and needles, chest, cupboard and till locks, brass and iron table butts and hinges, plated and iron candlesticks, steel watch chains, table and cloth brushes, braces and bitts, waffle irons, curry combs, sad irons, frying pans, trace chains, wood screws, oil flints, fine and common hand bellows, mahogony, dressing and frame looking glasses, German, English and caststeel, 20 casks assorted nails, 20 cases and trunks shoes, of all descriptions, 7 boxes Whittemore cards, 1 case men's best beaver hats, 2 do. common fur hats, 2 wool do. children's morocco caps.

Paints and Medicines.

White and red lead, ground in oil; Spanish brown, madder, window glass, putty, verdigrise, aquafortis, borax, best red peruvian barks, senna barks, sweet oil, spirits turpentine, laudanum and paragoric, in quart bottles; camphor, assafœtida, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, glauber salts, calomel, jalap, rhubarb, antimony, quick silver, double trusses, besides a great variety of patent medicines.

Books and Stationery.

Letter, foolscap and common writing paper, inkpowders, wafers, bibles, testaments and spelling books, Walker's large dictionary, American orator, Patrick Henry, Petrarch, Plutarch's lives, Riley's narrative, Rasselas, Wealth of Nations, Walsh's Appeal, Thomas' Practice, Rambler, Scottish Chiefs, Bannockburn, Fortunes of Nigel, Literary Magazine, &c. &c.

ALSO, now receiving, and in a few days will receive, 5 hhds. St. Croix sugars, 2 hhds. and 8 bbls. New-Orleans sugar, 30 bags coffee, 4 bags pepper, 4 do. spice, 4 do. ginger, 8 boxes chocolate, 4 qr. chests hyson tea, 2 bbls. loaf sugar, 3 hhds. molasses, 1 hhd. Jamaica rum, 4th proof; 6 bbls. New-England do. 1 pipe cognac brandy, 4th proof; 2 qr. casks Madeira wine, 2 do. sweet Malaga, 2 do. dry Malaga, 1000 cwt. cheese, 20 bags shot, 10 bbls. powder, almonds, raisins, empty jugs, demijohns; 50 sacks salt, 2 tierces rice, 1 bbl. alum, 2 bbls. salt petre, 1 box brimstone, 15 ps. Dundee bagging, 6 ps. northern do. 5 ps. wide Russia sheeting.

The constant residence of one of our firm in Charleston, will enable us to keep a good stock of the above articles always on hand, at the very lowest prices, either by the wholesale or retail.

They also take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken a counting-house upon Vanderhorst's wharf, in Charleston, where they are prepared to receive and execute orders as factors and commission merchants. 3t33

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

A MAP

Of the Western District of Tennessee.

F. LUCAS, jr. No. 138, Market Street, Baltimore, will publish on the 1st of November next, a Map of the Western District of the State of Tennessee, situated between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, containing the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Surveyor's district, designating the sections, and indicating the quality of the soil by the color of the sectional lines; also, the division of this district into counties according to the act of the Legislature of the state, passed in October, 1821.

The Map will be printed on a sheet of vellum drawing paper, 24 inches by 20—price when colored, Three Dollars, without coloring, Two Dollars.

Orders transmitted by post, addressed to the publisher, (free of expense,) and accompanied with the Cash, will be executed without delay, and the Maps forwarded in any way that may be directed.

Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1822.

☞ Where a number of the Maps are taken, an allowance will be made in the price. 4wt33

Notice.

THERE will be sold, on the first day of January next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on a credit, several likely NEGROES, men, boys and girls, lapsed to the estate of Joseph Chambers, by the death of one of the heirs. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. CHAMBERS, *Adm'r.*

December 1, 1822.—3t33

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale her house and lot, in the great south square of the town of Salisbury. The dwelling-house is two stories, 28 feet square, well finished, with the necessary out buildings. The lot is in a high state of improvement, and would be a desirable situation for a private family. Further description is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, will no doubt wish to view the premises. A liberal credit will be given for the greater portion of the purchase money. Application will be made to me, on the premises. E. TORES.

Nov. 25, 1822.——30tf

Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.

AGREEABLY to an order from the court of Equity, I shall proceed to sell on Thursday, the ninth of January next, at the Court-House in Statesville, that valuable plantation lying on Hunting creek, of which the late William Martin died possessed, containing, by estimation, seven hundred and twelve acres. On said farm there is now in cultivation about one hundred acres of first quality bottom land, also a considerable quantity of upland. There is a good dwelling, with other convenient out-houses. This valuable piece of property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, payable in three annual intsalments, to bear interest from the expiration of the first year,—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, payable to the subscriber.

JOHN N. HART, *Comr.*

6wt'34p

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.

Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, DEC. 3.

This day the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many causes unite to make your present meeting peculiarly interesting to our constituents. The operation of our laws on the various subjects to which they apply, with the amendments which they occasionally require, imposes, annually, an important duty on the Representatives of a free people. Our system has happily advanced to such maturity, that I am not aware that your cares, in that respect, will be augmented. Other causes exist which are highly interesting to the whole civilized world, and to no portion of it more so, in certain views, than to the United States. Of these causes, and of their bearing on the interests of our Union, I shall communicate the sentiments which I have formed, with that freedom which a sense of duty dictates. It is proper, however, to invite your attention, in the first instance, to those concerns respecting which legislative provision is thought to be particularly urgent.

On the 24th of June last, a convention of navigation and commerce was concluded, in this city, between the United States and France, by ministers duly authorized for the purpose. The sanction of the Executive having been given to this convention, under a conviction that, taking all its stipulations into view, it rested essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, I deemed it my duty, in compliance with the authority vested in the Executive by the second section of the act of the last session, of the 6th May, concerning navigation, to suspend, by proclamation, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the act, intitled, "An act to impose a new "tonnage duty on French ships and ves"sels, and for other purposes," and to suspend likewise all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in them, which exceeded the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in them. I shall submit this convention, forthwith, to the Senate, for its advice and consent, as to the ratification.

Since your last session, the prohibition which had been imposed on the commerce between the United States and the British colonies, in the West Indies, and on this continent, has likewise been removed. Satisfactory evidence having been adduced, that the ports of those colonies had been opened to the vessels of the United States, by an act of the British Parliament, bearing date, on the 24th of June last, on the conditions specified therein, I deemed it proper, in compliance with the provision of the first section of the act of the last session above recited, to declare, by proclamation, bearing date on the 24th of August last, that the ports of the United States should thenceforward, and until the end of the next session of Congress, be open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in that trade, under the limitation specified in that proclamation.

A doubt was entertained whether the act of Congress applied to the British colonies on this continent, as well as to those in the West Indies; but as the act of Parliament opened the intercourse equally with both, and it was the manifest intention of Congress, as well as the obvious policy of the United States, that the provisions of the act of Parliament should be met in equal extent, on the part of the United States, and as also the act of Congress was supposed to vest in the President some discretion in the execution of it, I thought it advisable to give it a corresponding construction.

Should the constitutional sanction of the Senate be given to the ratification of the convention with France, legislative provision will be necessary to carry it fully into effect, as it likewise will be to continue in force, on such conditions as may be deemed just and proper, the intercourse which has been opened between the United States and the British colonies. Every light in the possession of the Executive, will, in due time, be communicated on both subjects.

Resting essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, it has been the object of the Executive, in transactions with other powers, to meet the propositions of each with a liberal spirit, believing that thereby the interests of our country would be most effectually promoted. This course has been systematically pursued in the late occurrences with France and Great Britain, and in strict accord with the views of the legislature. A confident hope is entertained, that, by the arrangement thus commenced with each, all differences respecting navigation and commerce, with the dominions in question, will be adjusted, and a solid foundation

[*For remainder, see fourth page.*]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.—Mr. Person presented the following resolution, "That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the nature and extent of the contract made on the part of the state, by the board of internal improvements, and Hamilton Fulton, Esq. civil engineer; and to inquire also what salary or compensation has been given or promised to the said engineer for his services during the present year, and at what time the contract now existing will expire—and that they report the facts to this house."

Mr. Barringer, the following resolution, "That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the removal of suits from one court to another; also the laws granting appeals from the superior to the supreme court, which resolutions were adopted.

Mr. M'Kay, from the select committee to whom was referred a bill to fix the time of appointing the county trustee of Surry, reported a general bill on the subject, which was adopted.

Mr. Wade presented a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of passing a law explaining the duty of the secretary of state, relative to the making out grants on surveys, including the margin and bounds of rivers, which was agreed to.

Mr. Baird, a bill concerning the town of Ashville, in Buncombe county—which passed its first reading.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.—On motion of Mr. M'Kay, *Resolved*, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more expeditious and summary remedy, than is afforded by the existing law, for recovering judgment on bonds given to sheriffs or other officers for the delivery of property levied on or seized by executions or other process, and which said bonds became forfeited by a breach of the conditions thereof.

The bills to authorize the county courts of Chatham, Anson, Iredell, Rockingham, Randolph, Carteret, Cabarrus, Wilkes, and Brunswick, to appoint committees of finance, were, on motion of Mr. M'Kay, referred to a select committee; and Messrs. M'Kay, Jacocks, Bray, Marshall, and Baker of Brunswick, were named as a committee, with instructions to report general bills, or to consolidate them, as shall be found to be most expedient.

Mr. Person presented the following resolution, "that the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of compelling both plaintiff and defendant to give security for the payment of costs where an appeal is taken from the judgment of a single justice of the peace, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M'Kay, a bill declaring the time at which acts of the General Assembly shall be in force, which passed its first reading.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, concerning the marriage of infant females, was rejected on its second reading.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.—Mr. Boddie presented the following resolution: "That the committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to compel all owners of cotton gins to mark or brand each bale or bag which they may pack for market, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise."

A message was received, stating that the House have passed a bill for the better regulation of the county courts of Iredell, after amending it in such a manner as to allow to justices of the peace $2 for every day they may act during any court—the certificate of the clerk to be a sufficient voucher to the trustee.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.—Mr. M'Kay presented the following resolution: "That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any amendments be necessary in the act passed in 1811, concerning equitable interest on real and personal estate, so as to subject to execution more fully rights or interests which are or may be possessed by mortgages on lands, tenements, rents or other hereditaments, which are or may be pledged or mortgaged by them: That the said committee inquire into the expediency of making liable to execution the legal or equitable rights of redemption which are or may be possessed by mortgages in personal property pledged or mortgaged to them—which was referred accordingly.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, directing the manner in which property levied on by sheriffs and constables shall be sold hereafter, also an act passed in 1821 directing the time and place of sales of lands and slaves under execution, was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Person, referred to a select committee, and Messrs. Person, Williamson, M'Kay, Outlaw and Seawell, were named as the committee.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Sullivan, a bill to amend an act passed in 1798, to empower the several county courts of this state to order the laying off of public roads, to establish ferries, and to appoint where bridges shall be built.

Mr. Raiborne, a bill declaring at what age freemen shall be exempted from working on roads.

Mr. Williamson, a bill to confirm certain grants therein mentioned, and a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly,

Mr. Shober, a bill authorising the proprietors of Beard's bridge to keep a ferry in certain cases.

Which bills passed their first reading.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.—Mr. Cameron, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to establish courts of Equity separate from the courts of law within this state, which was read the first time.

Mr. Outlaw, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the alteration of the Congressional Districts, reported that it is inexpedient to make such alteration. The resolution was recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report the federal numbers of each county, in each of the present Congressional Districts.

The bill to alter the time of holding the county courts of Person; the bill authorising the proprietors of Beard's bridge to keep a ferry in certain cases: the bill to amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville; and the bill concerning the town of Salisbury, were read the third time, the two former ordered to be engrossed, and the two latter to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill to regulate the county courts of Cabarrus, was read the third time and passed, with an amendment extending the provisions of said bill to the counties of Moore and Montgomery.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.—Mr. Branch, from the committee of finance, reported a bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for 1823, which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Speight, was committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Cameron, from the judiciary committee, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more expeditious remedy than is afforded by the existing law for recovering judgments on bonds given to sheriffs and other officers for the delivery of property seized by executions, reported a bill to amend an act passed in 1807, regulating the charges of sheriffs, &c.; which passed its first reading.

A resolution was presented instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws so as to compel justices of the peace to keep a record of their proceedings, and to allow fees to them for issuing warrants, signing judgments, &c. which was negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.—On motion of Mr. Baine, the committee of propositions and grievances were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to prevent slaves from attending general musters and elections.

On motion of Mr. Moore,

Resolved, That the committee on the Cherokee lands be directed to inquire into the propriety of applying to Congress to provide for extinguishing the claim which certain Indians have for reservations of land under the provisions of the treaties concluded at the Cherokee Agency, 8th July, 1819, &c.

A bill to alter the time of holding the election of Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. [Proposes to hold the election at the same times and places as our other elections are held.]

The bill for the division of Rowan county was read the 2d time, when the house, on motion of Mr. Pugh, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Graves in the chair. After discussion, the committee rose, and reported in favor of the passage of the bill, which report was concurred in by the following vote, the yeas and nays having been called for by Mr. Speight:—Yeas 74—Nays 54.

The bill was then read the third and last time. It has therefore become a law.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.—On motion of Mr. Dockery, *Resolved*, that the committee of finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law imposing a specific sum for permission to peddle goods throughout the state, without requiring them to take a license in each county.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, *Resolved*, that the committee on the inspection laws be instructed to inquire whether it is necessary or expedient to make any provision by law for the inspection of cotton raised in this state.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Halifax, *Resolved*, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing further restrictions on the emigration of free persons of color into this state.

The bill to regulate the county courts of Cabarrus—the bill concerning the town of Salisbury, and the bill for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville, were each read the third time in this House and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill exempting ministers of the gospel from serving on juries, passed its last reading, and has become a law.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.—On motion of Mr. ———, *Resolved*, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws respecting vagrants. [It proposes the apprehending, confining in jail, and hiring out to the highest bidder, all notoriously idle persons, and such as frequent houses of ill fame, &c.]

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to ballot to-morrow for a Brigadier General of the 9th brigade, nominating James Martin, of Wilkes, and Solomon Graves, of Surry.

The bill regulating the fees of notaries, and the bill to confirm and establish a road from Jesse Bellew's old place in Haywood county, to the Georgia line, were rejected on their second reading.

The following bills were presented, viz:

By Mr. White, a bill to regulate the county courts of Anson.

Mr. L. Martin, a bill for the more convenient administration of justice in capital cases.

Mr. Fisher, a bill for the better regulation of the county courts of Rowan.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.—On motion of Mr. Hoke, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire whether any alteration is necessary in the patrol laws, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The bill respecting the county court of Moore, and the bill regulating the county court of Anson, were rejected on their second reading.

Mr. Cox presented the following resolution, *Resolved*, that the state engineer be discharged from the service of the state after the present year; which, on motion of Mr. Mebane, was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

A message was received from the senate disagreeing to the proposition of this house, to ballot to-day for brigadier general of the 9th brigade, and proposing to ballot to-morrow, and adding to the nomination Samuel Chunn, Samuel Davidson, James Erwin and John Fagan. Samuel Chunn was afterwards withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.—On motion of Mr. Fisher, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire whether it is not expedient, on consideration of policy as well as humanity, to abolish the existing laws authorising imprisonment for debt, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The bill concerning the militia of Beaufort county, the bill concerning the town of Ashville, in Buncombe county, and the bill for the better regulation of the county courts of Rowan, passed their 3d reading, and the two former were enrolled, the latter engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, *Resolved*, that the committee on agriculture be instructed to inquire into the propriety of appropriating by law, certain small sums of money to the several agricultural societies, as premiums to encourage the improvement of the agriculture of this state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The following bills were presented:

Mr. Fisher, a bill supplemental to an act passed at the present session to divide Rowan county.

Mr. Cooper, a bill concerning the hire of slaves.

Which bills passed their first reading.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.—Mr. Mebane, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill for the more convenient administration of justice in capital cases, reported and recommended the passage of the bill into a law, which report was concurred in.

Mr. M. from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to punish trespassers on land; also the resolution directing them to inquire whether any alteration is necessary to be made in the patrol laws, made reports unfavorable to their objects—which were concurred in.

Mr. Hastings presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1741, for the better observation and keeping the Lord's day, and for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality.

Mr. Boykin from the special committee to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the standard laws, made a report recommending the passage of a bill accompanying the report, entitled a bill to amend an act passed in 1818, relative to weights and measures—which was concurred in, and the bill passed its first reading.

"THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK."

A *new fledg'd Poet* being present at a party, and wishing to distinguish himself, thus addressed a young lady who sat by him:

The yellow leaf is falling love,
Oh let us go and see.

Here it seemed pretty plain that *his muse* was *at fault*, when another of the company thus continued the verse:

The waiting Boy is calling love,
Oh! let us go to tea.

The Farmer's Centenary Contrast.

In 1722.	In 1822.
The man to the plough,	Best man! Tally ho!
The wife to the cow,	And Miss, Piano,
The girl to the sow,	The wife silk and satin,
The boy to the mow,	The boy Greek & Latin,
And your rents will be netted.	And you'll all be Gazetted.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1822.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE will be found on our first and last pages. It is a plain practical document, and not only places before the nation a correct statement of the affairs of the country, but contains sound reflections and just views in regard to foreign nations and our connection with them, and in respect to the aspect of things in the other hemisphere. The President recommends the adoption of a wise and liberal system, and not that low, grovelling policy, which would dismantle our ships, stop the progress of our fortifications, and destroy the army; a policy, which has its origin in a pitiful, despicable *parsimony*,—but which, to tickle the popular ear, is misnamed *economy*,—and in an inordinate desire for popularity, without the merit to deserve it. The President looks beyond the little horizon which bounds the vision of our new-light politicians, and urges preparations for events which are now only seen through the dim veil of futurity, but seen too distinctly to doubt their character, and to disregard their consequences. "It has often been charged against free governments," says he, "that they have neither the foresight, nor the virtue, to provide, at the proper season, for great emergencies; that their course is improvident and expensive, and that war will always find them unprepared, and whatever may be its calamities, that its terrible warnings will be disregarded and forgotten as soon as peace returns:" and he expresses his belief that the United States, as far as it regards them, will show this charge to be entirely destitute of truth. And so they will, if the policy and plans of *Mr. Monroe's* administration shall hereafter be followed; but let the improvident and desolating plans of the *Radicals*, be adopted, and the truth of this charge will be completely verified. Such a petty, low ambition, as that of the *Radicals*, may succeed for a while; the thin veil of hypocrisy may for a little time cover their motives: but the good sense and intelligence of the people will at length overthrow the one, and draw aside the other, and expose to the gaze of the world, their hollow-hearted professions, and utter destitution of merit.

During the session of Congress and of our State Legislature, our readers must be satisfied with a less variety of matter than is usual. Though it is our aim, at all times, to "blend the useful with the sweet," yet at certain seasons we are compelled to give a greater proportion of the former than is altogether desirable. Such is the case just now. But although we are under the necessity of serving up to our readers, for a while, mostly solid food, yet it shall now and then be accompanied with a small *desert*,—but whether to assist, or impede, digestion, we leave for the Doctors to say.

Col. HAYNE has been elected, by the legislature of South-Carolina, *U. S. Senator* from that state, by a majority of 17 votes over Judge SMITH, the present incumbent, but whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. Judge Smith is friendly to the views of Mr. *Crawford*; Col. HAYNE is a firm supporter of the present administration: this election, then, may be considered as speaking the sentiments of South-Carolina.

By a gentleman directly from Augusta, we learn that CUMMING and McDUFFIE have had a fourth meeting. They fought at Cambelton, near Augusta, and Cumming has again come off unhurt—but not so McDuffie. They fired once without effect; but at the second fire, McDuffie's left arm was shattered to pieces, and it is supposed it will have to be amputated. On the second exchange of shots, Mr. McDuffie fired sooner than his antagonist, and missed him; his right arm, of course, dropped down to his side—but his left arm was involuntarily drawn up into the form of an acute angle, the elbow extending beyond the line of his back: Col. Cumming then fired, and his ball, missing the body, struck the elbow of Mr. McDuffie's left arm. Thus it is evident, that but for the circumstances abovementioned, these two celebrated sharp-shooters, who, at ordinary target firing, could hit the bigness of a dollar every fire, would have pulled their hair-triggers harmlessly at *each other* both times. There is, it seems, some little difference between firing at a target which has *no pistol*, and one that *has* one; in the one case, one may fire with the utmost exactitude, without the aid of *cologne water*; in the other, his ball will deviate from a right line, in spite of it.

Our informant stated that there were five hundred people present at the duel, and that, with the exception of a very few, their wishes and feelings were in favor of Mr. *McDuffie*. This is nothing more than might have been expected; for no one, who knows the origin of this duel, can deny that Mr. *McDuffie* was forced into it. The gentleman further stated, that the *Board of Honor* had decided against Col. *Cumming*, in respect to his position at the previous meeting between himself and Mr. *McDuffie*.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.

The jurors of the state for the county aforesaid, present as a grievance, the inequality of representation in the state legislature.

The constitution of this state, the offspring of hurry and necessity, bears evident marks that the framers thereof, although highly to be esteemed for their patriotism and resolution, had been too long accustomed to look upon the British House of Commons as the model of a free legislature, immediately to recognize, in their full extent and bearing, those very principles of equality which themselves have announced as the birth-right of every freeman.

There is certainly no one principle in government more evident than this,—that every man is entitled to an equal share in the management of the affairs of the government under which he lives. The reciprocity between bearing equally the burdens of the state, and the principle here asserted, is manifest to every capacity. Any departure, therefore, from this principle in any government, is so far a departure from the principles of liberty. That our state legislature departs from this plain maxim, is so notorious, as to require no proof.

In our own section of the state, there are some counties whose annual payments into the state treasury do not amount to a sum sufficient to pay the members they send to the General Assembly. And if this is true of the western, what shall we say of the eastern part of the state, whose members bear such a proportion to the population, that about one-third of the freemen of the state, by their representatives in that body, do have the entire command of the legislative authority of the state? Can it be possible, or will it any longer be contended, that men have a right to direct the operations of the treasury, whose constituents furnish nothing to the public chest? Will it be seriously urged in this enlightened age of the world, that a minority, that one-third of the freemen of a state, have a right, or can acquire a right, to legislate for the whole state? The jury are confident that no such right can exist, and that every transaction, founded on the supposition of the existence of such a right, is manifestly hostile to the pure principles which ought to govern genuine republicans.

The jury, therefore, recommend to the freemen of Iredell county, that they appoint a committee, composed of two freemen from each captain's company in said county, to meet at Statesville, on the 14th day of December, 1822, to concert such legal measures of relief, as shall appear most proper, and to correspond with similar committees now organized in other counties of the state.

Resolved, by this Grand Jury, that a copy of this presentment be forwarded to the editors of the Western Carolinian for publication.

WILLIAM FALLS, *Foreman.*

William Summers,	Henry Steele,
Peter Claywell, sen.	Allen Green,
Thos. Allison, (tanner)	William Mitchell,
William King,	Benjamin Guy,
James S. Hill,	William Milsaps,
James Morrison,	Bazil Simpson,
Moses Alexander,	Elijah Marlow,
George Bradey,	Robert Allison.

Custom and the carelessness of writers have rendered it a very important and painful duty of all newspaper editors, to put ninety-nine hundredths of the communications and advertisements, which are offered for publication, into language fit to be read. This, to disclose some of the "secrets of our prison house," we take the *liberty* to do, *especially when requested*; always, however, adhering strictly to the *facts*, and as nearly as possible to the *language* contained in our copy. Did we not in general exercise this duty, newspapers would exhibit a strange compound indeed. We are often-times forced to unravel hieroglyphicks, that would

puzzle an Egyptian necromancer; to decypher *chyrography*, which is more like *cryptography*, and resembles a Mosaic Manuscript rather than any postdiluvian production;—to transpose the idiom of all languages into that of our mother tongue, as well as we know how;—to affix *punctuation* to things that come to us without *point* or *character*. We have *prose* to translate, wherein the first letter of every line is an obstinate Capital;—and *poetry* to measure and *versify*, in which the capitals stand forth in thick array, like scare crows in a pea patch, or "sheep's bones round a parsley bed."—*Nantucket Inqr.*

It is a chivalry at once harmless and safe, that which seeks to procure in this country an active espousal of the Grecian cause. For good will and good wishes towards the victims of Turkish tyranny, every American has a claim to be credited. More than this cannot be attempted by the government, and ought not to be without it.

Neither the laws of nations, nor the policy of our government, would authorize our plunging into war for the philanthropic purpose of procuring Grecian liberty, by aiding in the dismemberment of a foreign state. And, indeed, to expect in these radical times, when the bulwarks of our strength are stripped to the root, that we should embark in the costly effort of building up the fortunes of an oppressed people abroad, is to betray gross ignorance of the prevailing spirit and sentiment of the times. We assist the Greeks, forsooth! We! with an army of one soldier for fifteen hundred inhabitants! one solitary soldier for one hundred and sixty square miles! A bill to relieve the Greeks! Why it would stand no more chance than a bill to raise a monument to WASHINGTON! unless you proposed to send all the army and all the navy to Greece, on condition that it should cost the U. States nothing to maintain them.

Greece has better hopes. Russia must be favorable to the cause which bears up so manfully and with such success, against the enemy of Christendom.—*Chals. Cour.*

The editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette, has read a portion of the new Waverly novel, "*Peveril of the Peak*," and speaks of it in the following terms:—*Chals. Cour.*

"The scene is laid in England, at the period of the accession of Charles II. All the talent of the author is exerted in pourtraying, discriminatively, the characters and manners of the *Cavaliers* and *Roundheads*. He does not spare the puritanical party, but at the same time is less indulgent towards the devotees of the royal cause, than might have been expected from his known political principles. The hand of the master is visible in what we have read—and though the plot, or story, as far as we can discern it, does not appear quite original, or very ingenious, it is likely to be interesting, and to furnish scope for the display of those powers of description and dialogue, which have placed "the Great Unknown" so far above all the other romance writers of the day.

Mutilated Bills—U. S. Branch Bank.—We learn that the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this city, agreeably to directions from the mother Bank at Philadelphia, refuses to pay, or receive in payment for duties, bills that have been more than once cut in two—or having more than two pieces—nor do they receive bills that have been only once cut, unless the two parts are correctly matched. There are some doubts of the legality of this course; but, whether the Bank be correct or not, the safest way for business men is not to cut the bills. It is a very common practice for persons remitting money by mail, to cut a Bank note in two, and send the one half by one mail, and the remaining by the next, for the purpose of safety; but in this way, they surely run two risks, whereas in the other there would be but one.—*Boston Statesman.*

A case involving the above principle was brought before the Circuit Court in Philadelphia, more than a year ago, and Judge Peters delivered an opinion, in which he stated that bank notes were, in point of law, but evidences of debt, and that even the destruction of the whole note would not destroy the debt, but as it weakened the evidence, would diminish the chance of recovering.

Philadelphia Union.

SINGULARITIES.

A criminal under sentence of death in New Jersey had his sentence suspended until he repented—another criminal in the western country had his sentence suspended until he finished his memoirs, &c. and last week Diana Sellick died of yellow fever at New-York, having been for some years under sentence of death for having poisoned her mistress, but the sentence, "*in consequence of her ill health*," was commuted to imprisonment.—*Democratic Press.*

BURLESQUE DUEL.

On Tuesday night the audience at the city theatre were exceedingly amused by the representation of "Modern Honor." The laughter was loud, long and oft repeated; nay, sometimes shouts of applause were heard. The use of cologne water to soften the hands, of oak bark to make the skin bullet proof, and the lute-string dress to render the person invulnerable, were all duly served up with appropriate dialogue and action. The squatting and dodging was performed by Sambo Puffy and Cæsar Huffy, valets to Col. Bombastes Puffy and the hon. Mr. Huffy. The song of "Oh how cruel am de bullet ball," was encored; the whole peice was well received and was given out for a second representation amidst shouts of applause.—*Phil. Dem. Press.*

U. S. BANK.

The delegates appointed by the stockholders of the bank of the U. States, to nominate a successor to Langdon Cheves, Esq. the present president, have named Nicholas Biddle, Esq. of this city, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the former gentleman.—*Phil. Gazette.*

A Singular Ornament.—Dr. Beattie, a physician to Greenwich Hospital, England, is said to wear, mounted as a broach, the *ball* which caused the death of Lord Nelson, in the battle of Trafalgar.

The annual amount of revenue of the New-York grand canal will, this year, fall little short of $60,000, nearly $20,000 more than the estimate furnished to the legislature at its late session.

The story lately re-published from the London Globe, respecting a great secret discovered in the art of tanning, for which the inventor had received a large sum of money, turns out to be fabulous.

The United States' frigate *Congress*, Captain *Biddle*, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 7th. The Congress is bound on a cruise for the protection of our commerce, against pirates in the West India Seas. *Nat. Intel.*

At Schenectady (New-York) Agricultural Fair, a bull calf was exhibited, for which the owner refused to take 250 dollars.

J. C. YATES has been elected Governor of the State of New-York, and ERASTUS ROOT Lieutenant Governor of the same State, by vast majorities.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival of the Mary Washington, from Alvarado, we learn (says the Philadelphia Gazette) that the Commandant of the Fort of St. Juan de Ulloa, on the night of October 27th, made an attack with the garrison on the city of Vera Cruz. It appears that the Governor was prepared for the assault. The moment the Royalists entered the city, they were attacked in the streets by the Imperialists, and completely routed, with the loss of upwards of two hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Davilla, the former Governor of St. Juan de Ulloa, had resigned previous to this affair, and the castle is now under the command of an officer of the name of Remur. It was not expected that the castle can hold out long. Te Deum was celebrated at Alvarado, on the 29th, for the success of his Imperial Majesty's arms. No American vessels at Alvarado 30th ult. and only one, the schooner George Washington, from New-Orleans, at Vera Cruz.—The British ship Maria of London, sailed for Baltimore on the 27th, with the Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, NOV. 23.—Madrid papers to the 24th September, received here, repeat the Gibraltar accounts of the continued success of the Constitutional forces over the bands of Royalists, in all parts of the kingdom, without apparently diminishing the latter. It is added that the Regency which these insurgents have established in Catalonia, has appointed M. Labrador (a very eloquent orator) to plead their cause before the Congress of Verona.

The extent of the commotions in some parts of Spain may be estimated by the fact, that fifty-six individuals, including the heads of clergy, and Generals Santocildas, Furmas and Sana, two brigadiers, and several field officers, have been banished at one time to Majorca, for participating in a commotion at Barcelona.

The King of Sardinia, it appears by these papers, has fitted out a squadron, for the alleged purpose of protecting the commerce of his subjects against depredations of the Algerines, Tunisians, &c. on account of his refusal to pay any further tribute to the States of Barbary. It is composed of two sail of the line, two stout frigates, and two smaller vessels.—The Spanish politicians aver that the object of the equipment is a pretence, and that its real design is the same as that of the French squadron which has been cruizing on the coast of Spain for two months. They hint that these equipments, in a time of profound peace, are connected with the secret objects of the "Holy Alliance" on Spain. That knowing the risk they will run should they attempt to march an allied army through France to put down the Constitution and put up Ferdinand, the allied Sovereigns contemplate to embark an army on board these squadrons at Genoa, and to land them therefrom in some part of Catalonia, where they are to be joined by the insurgent forces of the Regency, and to attempt to play the same game in Spain which they have played so successfully in Naples. These may be the suggestions of jealousy and precaution; but they have an awful squinting towards designs actually contemplated.—*Centinel.*

The Morning Chronicle, a Daily Newspaper at Albany, in the state of N. York, has come to an untimely end, after an existence of only three months. Its complaint was the only disease that newspapers die of in this country—want of nutriment—*Nat. Intel.*

Lorenzo Turner Hall, the printer and publisher of a paper in Boston, called the "Castigator," has been convicted before the Municipal Court of that City, of a libel on AMOS BINNEY, Esq. Navy Agent, and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment in the common jail.

It is said that by the laws of China no man can be harrassed, even for the Emperor's taxes, from the time he begins to till the earth in the spring, until the end of harvest. Mr. Degrand, in his Sale Report, asserts, "that the experiment of having no imprisonment for debt has, for years, been tried in France, and found entirely satisfactory."

To preserve turnips.—Pull them late in the fall; cut off the tops and lay them in heaps in the turnip yard; cover them merely with the tops nine inches thick. They will be as good in the spring for the table as the day they were pulled, and the inside layer of tops will be quite green; at least so they were with those who have repeatedly tried it.—*Farmer's Messenger.*

Lundy Foot, the celebrated Tobacconist, applied to Curran for a motto when he first established his carriage. "Give me one, my dear Curran," said he, "of a serious cast, because I am afraid the people will laugh at a Tobacconist setting up a carriage, and *for the scholarship's sake*, let it be in Latin." "I have just hit on it," said Curran, "it is only two words, and it will at once explain your profession, your elevation and your contempt for their ridicule, and it has the advantage of being in two languages, Latin or English, just as the reader chooses—put up "*Quid Rides*"* upon your carriage."

* Why do you laugh.

EPIGRAM.

ADDRESSED TO MISS EDGEWORTH.

We, every-day Bards, may 'Anonymous' sign:
That refuge, Miss Edgeworth, can never be thine:
Thy writings, where satire and moral unite,
Must bring forth the name of their author to light.
Good and bad join in telling the source of their birth,
The bad own their *Edge*, and the good own their *Worth*.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the *Western College*, at Lincolnton, on the 13th of August, 1822,

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Western College meet at Lincolnton, on the second Monday in February next.

Measures will be taken into consideration at that time relative to the collection of subscriptions and erection of buildings; and it is confidently expected there will be a general attendance of the trustees.

Lincolnton, Nov. 28, 1822.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 4th inst. by M. A. Locke, Esq. Mr. *Philip Jacobs*, to Miss *Elizabeth Srote.*

On the 12th inst. by W. H. Horah, Esq. Mr. *William Hampton*, of Kentucky, to Miss *Catharine Dougherty*, of this town.

In Anson county, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lilly, Mr. John Winfield, to Miss Eliza Beard.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, the 1st inst. *Ann Eliza C. Long*, aged six years, daughter of Dr. Alexander Long, jr. of this town.

In this town, on the 3d inst. very suddenly, *Alexander Frohock*, Esq. Clerk of Rowan Superior Court, aged 48 years. In the death of Mr. Frohock, a large and interesting family have to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father, in whom all their earthly hopes were centered; and society has been deprived of a good citizen, a generous and obliging friend, and an agreeable associate.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 5.

Cotton, 9 to 10 60; flour, 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents;—molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 90 cents to 1 dol.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Dec. 2.

Cotton, Upland, new, 11 to 12; old 8 to 10; flour, 7 50; corn 75; coffee, Havana, 28, St. Domingo, 25 to 26; sugar, brown, 7 to 8, Muscovado, 9 to 10; molasses, 34; cotton bagging, 53 to 55 cents for 42 inch; North-Carolina bank bills, 1½ pr. cent; Georgia 2 pr. cent.

Lands for Sale, or Rent.

I SHALL attend on Monday, the 23d inst. at the late residence of Col. John Brandon, for the purpose of selling or renting the said lands. Should any person be desirous of purchasing or renting, they are requested to attend, as the lands will be positively sold on that day, and a great bargain may be had. Should any gentleman wish to purchase privately, I refer him to Dr. John Scott, (near Salisbury,) who is authorized to make contracts for said lands

A. W. BRANDON.

Wadesborough, Dec. 1, 1822.—t33

Houses and Lot, for sale.

THE subscriber now offers his two Houses in Salisbury, and the lot on which they stand, for sale. They will be sold at a bargain, and on a reasonable credit. It is one of the best stands for business in Salisbury.

HENRY SLEICHTER.

Dec. 16, 1822. 1w

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 56, *Broad Street*, CHARLESTON, S. C.

D. PARISH and CO. have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and New-York,

450 *Packages DRY GOODS,*

comprising the most extensive assortment they have ever offered, and will be sold by the Package or Piece, *on the most accommodating terms:*

Woollen Goods.

8 bales and cases extra and super West of England CLOTHS
10 do super Yorkshire Cloths
8 do middling do do
10 do low priced do do
2 do super and common assorted Pelisse Cloths
2 cases Austen's extra black and blue Cassimeres
4 do super do do
3 do do fancy mixtures do
4 bales low priced assorted do
10 do assorted Sattinets
2 do do Cassinets
1 case super Valencia Vestings
1 do Toilinet do
1 do super printed Vest Shapes
20 bales 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 London Duffil Blankets
15 do Bristol do do
10 do 3, 3½ and 4 Point do
5 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
15 do Grundy's and Hutchinson's White Plains
2 do Blue do
2 do Mixt do
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Fearnoughts
1 do 6-4 twilled Bath Coatings
3 do White Kerseys, (for Negro Clothing)
1 do drab Devonshire Kerseys
5 bales assorted Flannels
1 do white Swanskins
1 do 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking and Drapery Baize
5 do Rhodes', Hind's, Smith's and Bleakley's black Bombazets
2 do do colored do
2 do do do and black figured do
1 do do Printed do
1 do Plaid do
2 cases Tartan Plaids
3 do super Norwich do
3 do Caroline do
2 do Imperial do do
2 do black Bombazeens
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 assorted Cassimere shawls
1 do do do Points
1 do 4-4 Merino shawls and Points
2 do assorted Lambs Wool Hose
2 do do do do half do
2 do women's black, white and colored Worsted Hose.

COTTON GOODS.

20 cases super 7-8 Prints
5 do 9-8 do
5 do middling and common Calicoes
10 do Plate do
2 do super Furniture Chintz
5 do common do Calicoes
10 do 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
4 do 9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconets
1 do do do Mulls
2 do 6-4 Jubilee Cords
2 do do figured Cambrics
2 do do Loom Sewed Muslins
2 do do colored striped do
3 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Book Muslins
1 do do Japanned do
1 do super worked and sewed Muslin Robes
2 do common do do
2 do 9-8 and 5-4 Jaconet Cravats
1 do do colored and figured do
5 do Steam and Power Loom Shirtings
2 do Irish do
30 bales assorted Waltham Cottons
5 do common Brown Sheetings
5 cases American Plaids
2 do do Stripes
5 do blue, blue and white and stripe Derries
2 bales Cotton Ticks
1 do super English do
2 cases Furniture Dimities
2 do Garment do
2 do Cambric do
2 do black and colored Sarsnet Cambrics
1 do 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts
1 do Beaverteens
3 do Madras Handkerchiefs
2 do blue Romal do
2 do do twilled do
2 do Turkey Red do
2 do Printed Pocket do
2 cases Chintz Shawls
3 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
2 do 5-4 Manchester Ginghams
3 do super light do
1 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
4 do men's and women's white Cotton Hose
2 do girl's do do
4 do Cotton and Worsted Braces
3 do Holt's and Orell's 3 cord Cotton Balls
1 do colored and black Tabby Velvet
1 do Cotton Ferrets.

LINEN GOODS.

6 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
2 do Long Lawns
2 do 3-4 Irish Diaper
2 do 6-4 and 10-4 Table do
2 do white and brown Platillas
2 do Brown Linens
3 bales Russia Sheetings
5 do Scotch do
3 do Duck
4 do Droghedas
4 cases assorted Patent Threads
1 do do Nun's do
2 do super plain and twilled Tapes
2 do common do
2 do Linen Cambrics
1 do do do Handkerchiefs

SILK GOODS.

3 cases Black Sinchews
3 do do Sarsnets
1 do Plaid do
1 do super black Satins
3 do colored black Nankin Crapes
5 do do do Canton do
3 do figured do do
3 do assorted Nankin Crape Dresses
5 do do 4-4 and 7-4 do do Shawls
3 do do do Mantles
5 do black Canton Handkerchiefs
3 do Chow Chow do
4 do super Choppas
1 do do Bandanas
1 do plaid and figured fancy Handkerchiefs
1 do do do Gauze do
2 do black Italian Crapes
1 do green, pink and white Florence
1 do black and white figured Satins
1 do black Silk Velvet
2 do No. 6 and 16 and 7 and 22 rich figured Ribbons, new patterns
1 do assorted plaid do
2 do plain and figured Taffeta and Satin do
1 do Velvet do
1 do black and colored Galloons
1 trunk English Silk Hose
1 case black French do do
2 cases black and white Silk Gloves
2 trunks black, blue and assorted Italian Sewing Silks
5 cases do do India do
2 do assorted Silk Twist

SUNDRIES.

2 cases men's Dog-Skin Gloves
1 do do colored Buckskin do
1 do do Beaver do
2 do Habit, Beaver and Kid do
2 do do do do lined do
2 do super and common gilt Coat and Vest Buttons
1 do assorted Pearl do
1 do large and side Shell Combs
6 do pound, pack and box Pins
2 do Silk Umbrellas
1 do Cotton do

October 30. 6wt34

Indigo for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, either by wholesale or retail, South-Carolina INDIGO, of the best quality. It will be disposed of *low for cash.*

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, Dec. 10, 1822.—31tf

HOTEL

AND BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. BARGE respectfully begs leave to acquaint her friends and the public, that the well known *Hotel and Boarding House*, formerly kept by her deceased husband, Geo. K. Barge, is still open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

By a continuance of the same attention to the comfort and convenience of her customers, as heretofore characterized the establishment, she hopes always to merit a full share of patronage.

*** Travellers and others, may rely that such Horses as may be left in her charge, will be carefully attended to.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1822.—4wt34

A Good Opportunity.

THE Proprietors of the *Observer & Gazette*, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in this place.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals in the State, and at the same time, to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to Jas. Seawell, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1822.

Capt. Niblock's Company.

AT a General Court Martial, held for the 1st Rowan Regiment of North-Carolina Militia, on Friday, the 27th of Sept. 1822, the following orders were passed upon a petition relative to Captain Niblock's company, (12 months' notice having been given to those interested:)

Ordered, by Court Martial, that Capts. Niblock and Haireson's companies be consolidated.

Ordered, also, that Capts. Chunn, Haireson, and Jeter, be invested with plenary authority to fix and establish anew the bounds of their companies, attaching to each such portion of Capt. Niblock's disbanded company, as justice and the will of those concerned, may dictate.

By order of Col. *Wm. H. Kerr*, President of the Court Martial. 3t33

Test: PHILO WHITE, *Judge Advocate.*

NOTICE.

IN the month of November, 1821, I purchased a horse of John Hampton of Kentucky, for which I gave my note, with John Mitcheer security, for the sum of one hundred and five dollars. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as it was fraudulently obtained, the said Hampton warranted the horse to be sound, which proved to be otherwise.

JACOB DAYWALT.

Cabarrus Co. N. C. Nov. 20, 1822.—3t32

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, vs. Eli Bradshaw....Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, *C. S. C.*

3mt44.—Price adv. $1.

tion be laid for an active and permanent intercourse, which will prove equally advantageous to both parties.

The decision of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the question submitted to him by the United States and Great Britain, concerning the construction of the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been received. A convention has since been concluded, between the parties, under the mediation of His Imperial Majesty, to prescribe the mode by which that article shall be carried into effect, in conformity with the decision. I shall submit this convention to the Senate for its advice and consent, as to the ratification, and, if obtained, shall immediately bring the subject before Congress, for such provisions as may require the interposition of the legislature.

In compliance with an act of the last session, a Territorial government has been established in Florida, on the principles of our system. By this act, the inhabitants are secured in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and to admission into the Union, with equal participation in the government with the original states, on the condition heretofore prescribed to other territories. By a clause in the 9th article of the treaty with Spain, by which that territory was ceded to the United States, it is stipulated that satisfaction shall be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered, by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of our troops in Florida. No provision having been made to carry that stipulation into effect, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be proper to vest the competent power in the District Court in Pensacola, or in some tribunal, to be specially organized for the purpose.

The fiscal operations of the year have been more successful than had been anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The receipts into the treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded the sum of fourteen millions seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. The payments made at the treasury, during the same period, have exceeded twelve millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. Leaving in the treasury on the 30th day of September last, (including one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety two dollars and twenty-four cents which were in the treasury on the first day of January last) a sum exceeding four millions one hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars.

Besides discharging all demands for the current service of the year, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, the six per cent. stock of 1796, amounting to eighty thousand dollars, has been redeemed. It is estimated that, after defraying the current expenses of the present quarter, and redeeming the two millions of six per cent. stock of 1820, there will remain in the treasury, on the first day of January next, nearly three millions of dollars. It is estimated that the gross amount of duties which have been secured from the first of January to the 30th of September last, has exceeded nineteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and the amount for the whole year will probably not fall short of twenty three millions of dollars.

Of the actual force in service under the present Military Establishment, the posts at which it is stationed, and the condition of each post, a report from the Secretary of War, which is now communicated, will give a distinct idea. By like reports the state of the Academy at West Point will be seen, as well as the progress which has been made in the fortifications along the coast, and at the National Armories and Arsenals.

The position on the Red river, and that at the Sault of St. Marie, are the only new posts that have been taken. These posts, with those already occupied in the interior, are thought to be well adapted to the protection of our frontiers. All the force, not placed in the garrisons along the coast, and in the ordnance depots, and indispensably necessary there, is placed on the frontiers.

The organization of the several corps composing the army is such as to admit its expansion to a great extent in case of emergency, the officers carrying with them all the light which they possess, to the new corps, to which they might be appointed.

With the organization of the staff, there is equal cause to be satisfied. By the concentration of every branch, with its chief in this city, in the presence of the Department, and with a grade in the chief military station, to keep alive and cherish a military spirit, the greatest promptitude in the execution of orders, with the greatest economy and efficiency, is secured. The same view is taken of the Military Academy. Good order is preserved in it, and the youth are well instructed in every science, connected with the great objects of the institution. They are also well trained and disciplined in the practical parts of the profession. It has always been found difficult to control the ardor inseparable from that early age, in such a manner as to give it a proper direction. The rights of manhood are too often claimed, prematurely, in pressing which too far, the respect which is due to age, and the obedience necessary to a course of study and instruction, in every such institution, are sometimes lost sight of. The great object to be accomplished, is the restraint of that ardor by such wise regulations and government, as, by directing all the energies of the youthful mind, to the attainment of useful knowledge, will keep it within a just subordination, and at the same time elevate it to the highest purposes. This object seems to be essentially obtained in this institution, and with great advantage to the Union.

The Military Academy forms the basis, in regard to science, on which the Military Establishment rests. It furnishes annually, after due examination, and on the report of the Academic Staff, many well informed youths to fill the vacancies which occur in the several corps of the army, while others, who retire to private life, carry with them such attainments as, under the right reserved to the several states to appoint the officers and to train the militia, will enable them, by affording a wider field for selection, to promote the great object of the power vested in Congress of providing for the organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia. Thus, by the mutual and harmonious cooperation of the two governments in the execution of a power divided between them, an object always to be cherished, the attainment of a great result, on which our liberties may depend, cannot fail to be secured. I have to add, that in proportion as our regular force is small, should the instruction and discipline of the militia, the great resource on which we rely, be pushed to the utmost extent that circumstances will admit.

A Report from the Secretary of the Navy will communicate the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels of war, with other interesting details, respecting the actual state of the affairs of that department. It has been found necessary for the protection of our commerce, to maintain the usual squadrons on the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast, extending the cruizes of the latter into the West Indies, where piracy, organized into a system, has preyed on the commerce of every country trading thither. A cruize has also been maintained on the coast of Africa, when the season would permit, for the suppression of the slave trade, and orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships, to seize our vessels, should they find any engaged in that trade, and to bring them in for adjudication.

In the West Indies piracy is of recent date, which may explain the cause why other powers have not combined against it. By the documents communicated, it will be seen that the efforts of the United States to suppress it have had a very salutary effect. The benevolent provision of the act, under which the protection has been extended alike to the commerce of other nations, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by them.

In compliance with the act of last session, entitled "An act to abolish the United States' trading establishments," agents were immediately appointed, and instructed, under the direction of the Secretary of the treasury, to close the business houses among the Indian tribes, and to settle the accounts of the factors and sub-factors engaged in that trade, and to execute, in all other respects, the injunctions of that act, in the mode prescribed therein. A final report of their proceedings shall be communicated to Congress as soon as it is received.

It is with great regret I have to state, that a serious malady has deprived us of many valuable citizens at Pensacola, and checked the progress of some of those arrangements, which are important to the territory. This effect has been sensibly felt in respect to the Indians who inhabit that territory, consisting of the remnants of several tribes, who occupy the middle ground between St. Augustine and Pensacola, with extensive claims, but undefined boundaries. Although peace is preserved with those Indians, yet their position and claims tend essentially to interrupt the intercourse between the eastern and western parts of the territory, on which our inhabitants are principally settled. It is essential to the growth and prosperity of the territory, as well as to the intercourse of the Union, that these Indians should be removed, by special compact with them, to some other position, or concentrated within narrower limits than they now are. With the limited means in the power of the Executive, instructions were given to the governor to accomplish this object, so far as it might be practicable, which was prevented by the distressing malady referred to. To carry it fully into effect in either mode, additional funds will be necessary, to the provision of which the powers of Congress alone are competent. With a view to such provisions as may be deemed proper, the subject is submitted to your consideration, and, in the interim, further proceedings are suspended.

It appearing that so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the staff of the army," which passed on the 14th April, 1818, as relates to the commissariat, will expire in April next, and the practical operation of that department having evinced its great utility, the propriety of its renewal is submitted to your consideration.

The view which has been taken of the probable productiveness of the lead mines, connected with the importance of the material to the public defence, makes it expedient that they should be managed with peculiar care. It is, therefore, suggested, whether it will not comport with the public interest, to provide, by law, for the appointment of an agent, skilled in mineralogy, to superintend them, under the direction of the proper department.

It is understood that the Cumberland road, which was constructed at a great expense, has already suffered, from the want of that regular superintendance, and of those repairs, which are indispensable to the preservation of such a work. This road is of incalculable advantage, in facilitating the intercourse between the Western and the Atlantic states. Through it the whole country, from the northern extremity of Lake Erie to the Mississippi, and from all the waters which empty into each, finds an easy and direct communication to the seat of government, and thence to the Atlantic. The facility which it affords to all military and commercial operations, and also to those of the post office department, cannot be estimated too highly. This great work is likewise an ornament, and an honor to the nation. Believing that a competent power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement has not been granted to Congress, but that such a power, confined to great national purposes, and with proper limitations, would be productive of eminent advantage to our Union, I have thought it advisable that an amendment of the constitution, to that effect, should be recommended to the several states. A bill which assumed the right to adopt and execute such a system, having been presented for my signature, at the last session, I was compelled, from the view which I had taken of the powers of the general government, to negative it, on which occasion I thought it proper to communicate the sentiments which I had formed, on mature consideration, on the whole subject. To that communication, in all the views in which the great interest to which it relates may be supposed to merit your attention, I have now to refer. Should Congress, however, deem it improper to recommend such an amendment, they have, according to my judgment, the right to keep the road in repair, by providing for the superintendance of it, and appropriating the money necessary for repairs. Surely, if they had the right to appropriate money to make the road, they have a right to appropriate it to preserve the road from ruin. From the exercise of this power, no danger is to be apprehended. Under our happy system, the people are the sole and the exclusive fountain of power. Each government originates from them, and to them alone, each to its proper constituents, are they respectively and solely responsible, for the faithful discharge of their duties, within their constitutional limits. And that the people will confine their public agents, of every station, to the strict line of their constitutional duties, there is no cause to doubt. Having, however, communicated my sentiments to Congress, at the last session, fully, in the document to which I have referred, respecting the right of appropriation, as distinct from the right of jurisdiction and sovereignty over the territory in question, I deem it improper to enlarge on the subject here.

From the best information that I have been able to obtain, it appears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them under the Tariff of 1816, and by subsequent Laws. Satisfied I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine, in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred, and cannot be expected, there are other strong reasons, applicable to our situation and relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, however, I likewise am, that the interest of every part of the Union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change. On full consideration of the subject, in all its relations, I am persuaded, that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles in favor of our own, and without effecting, injuriously, any other interest. For more precise details, I refer you to the communications which were made to Congress during the last Session.

So great was the amount of accounts for moneys advanced during the late war, in addition to others of a previous date, which, in the regular operations of the government, necessarily remained unsettled, that it required a considerable length of time for their adjustment. By a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, it appears that on the fourth of March, 1817, the accounts then unsettled amounted to one hundred and three millions, sixty-eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty one cents, of which, on the 30th September, of the present year, ninety-three millions, one hundred and seventy-five thousand, three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-six cents, had been settled, leaving on that day a balance unsettled of nine millions, eight hundred and ninety three thousand, four hundred and seventy nine dollars and eighty-five cents. That there had been drawn from the Treasury, in paying the public debt, and sustaining the government in all its operations and disbursements, since the 4th of March, 1817, one hundred and fifty-seven millions, one hundred and ninety nine thousand, three hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-six cents, the accounts for which have been settled to the amount of one hundred and thirty-seven millions, five hundred and one thousand, four hundred and fifty-one dollars and twelve cents, leaving a balance unsettled of nineteen millions, six hundred and ninety-seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents. For precise details respecting each of these balances, I refer to the report of the Comptroller, and the documents which accompany it.

From this view it appears, that our commercial differences with France and Great Britain have been placed in a train of amicable arrangement, on conditions fair and honorable, in both instances, to each party; that our finances are in a very productive state, our revenue being at present fully competent to all the demands upon it; that our military force is well organized in all its branches, and capable of rendering the most important service, in case of emergency, that its number will admit of; that due progress has been made, under existing appropriations, in the construction of fortifications, and in the operations of the Ordnance Department; that due progress has, in like manner, been made in the construction of ships of war; that our navy is in the best condition, felt and respected in every sea in which it is employed for the protection of our commerce; that our manufactures have augmented in amount, and improved in quality; that great progress has been made in the settlement of accounts, and in the recovery of the balances due by individuals; and that the utmost economy is secured and observed in every department of the administration.

Other objects will likewise claim your attention, because, from the station which the United States hold, as a member of the great community of nations, they have rights to maintain, duties to perform, and dangers to encounter.

A strong hope was entertained, that peace would, ere this, have been concluded between Spain and the Independent governments south of the United States in this hemisphere. Long experience having evinced the competency of those governments to maintain the independence which they had declared, it was presumed that the considerations which induced their recognition by the United States, would have had equal weight with other powers, and that Spain herself, yielding to those magnanimous feelings, of which her history furnishes so many examples, would have terminated, on that basis, a controversy so unavailing, and, at the same time, so destructive. We still cherish the hope that this result will not long be postponed. Sustaining our neutral position, and allowing to each party, while the war continues, equal rights, it is incumbent on the United States to claim of each, with equal rigour, the faithful observance of our rights, according to the well known laws of nations. From each, therefore, a like co-operation is expected in the suppression of the piratical practice which has grown out of this war, and of blockades of extensive coasts on both seas, which, considering the small force employed to sustain them, have not the slightest foundation to rest on

Europe is still unsettled, and although the war long menaced between Russia and Turkey has not broken out, there is no certainty that the differences between those powers will be amicably adjusted. It is impossible to look to the oppressions of the country, respecting which those differences arose, without being deeply affected. The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favor of public and personal liberty, are associated with our recollections of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed, and so long hidden, as it were, from the world, under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural, therefore, that the re-appearance of those people in their original character, contending in favor of their liberties, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favor, which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will recover their independence, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

A great effort has been made in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people, and it must be very consoling to all benevolent minds, to see the extraordinary moderation with which it has been conducted. That it may promote the happiness of both nations, is the ardent wish of this whole people, to the expression of which we confine ourselves; for, whatever may be the feelings or sentiments, which every individual under our government has a right to indulge and express, it is, nevertheless, a sacred maxim, equally with the government and people, that the destiny of every independent nation, in what relates to such improvements, of right belongs, and ought to be left, exclusively to themselves.

Whether we reason from the late wars, or from those menacing symptoms which now appear in Europe, it is manifest, that, if a convulsion should take place in any of those countries, it will proceed from causes which have no existence, and are utterly unknown in these States, in which there is but one order, that of the people, to whom the sovereignty exclusively belongs. Should war break out in any of those countries, who can tell the extent to which it may be carried, or the desolation which it may spread? Exempt as we are from these causes, our internal tranquility is secure; and, distant as we are from the troubled scene, and faithful to first principles, in regard to other powers, we might reasonably presume, that we should not be molested by them. This, however, ought not to be calculated on as certain. Unprovoked injuries are often inflicted; and even the peculiar felicity of our situation, might, with some, be a cause for excitement and aggression.—The history of the late wars in Europe furnishes a complete demonstration, that no system of conduct, however correct in principle, can protect neutral powers from injury, from any party; that a defenceless position, and distinguished love of peace, are the surest invitations to war; and that there is no way to avoid it, other than by being always prepared and willing, for just cause, to meet it. If there be a people on earth, whose more especial duty it is, to be at all times prepared to defend their rights with which they are blessed, and to surpass all others in sustaining the necessary burdens, and in submitting to sacrifices to make such preparations, it is undoubtedly the people of these States.

When we see that a civil war, of the most frightful character, rages from the Adriatic to the Black Sea; that strong symptoms of war appear in other parts, proceeding from causes which, should it break out, may become general, and be of long duration; that the war still continues between Spain and the Independent Governments, her late Provinces, in this hemisphere; that it is likewise menaced between Portugal and Brazil, in consequence of the attempt of the latter to dismember itself from the former; and that a system of piracy of great extent is maintained in the neighboring seas, which will require equal vigilance and decision to suppress it, the reasons for sustaining the attitude which we now hold, and for pushing forward all our measures of defence with the utmost vigor, appear to me to acquire new force.

The United States owe to the world a great example, and, by means thereof, to the cause of liberty and humanity, a generous support. They have so far succeeded, to the satisfaction of the virtuous and enlightened of every country. There is no reason to doubt, that their whole movement will be regulated by a sacred regard to principle, all our institutions being founded on that basis. The ability to support our own cause, under any trial to which it may be exposed, is the great point on which the public solicitude rests. It has been often charged against free governments, that they have neither the foresight nor the virtue, to provide, at the proper season, for great emergencies; that their course is improvident and expensive; that war will always find them unprepared, and, whatever may be its calamities, that its terrible warnings will be disregarded and forgotten, as soon as peace returns. I have full confidence that this charge, so far as relates to the United States, will be shown to be utterly destitute of truth.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 3, 1822.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

According to a statistical chart published in a Neapolitan journal, the universal population of the globe is 632,000,000, thus subdivided—172,000,000 in Europe; 330,000,000 in Asia; 70,000,000 in Africa; 40,000,000 in America; and 20,000,000 in other parts.

Estimate by approximation—in Europe, births, per annum, 7,371,370; per diem, 17,453; hour, 727; minute, 62; second, 1.

Deaths, per annum, 5,058,822; per diem, 13,860; hour, 577; minute, 66; second, 1.

In the entire universe—births, per annum, 23,407,407; per diem, 64,130; hour, 3,672; minute, 148; second, 8.

Deaths, per annum, 18,588,235; per diem, 50,927; hour, 2,122; minute, 135; second, 7.